

HUMBERTS FACE JUDGE AND JURY

Main Trial Begins of Notorious
Family Connected with Craw-
ford Million Swindle.

MADAME STILL DEFIANT

Declares That Mysterious American
Brothers Will Be Produced
in Due Time.

IS LIKE A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Thousands Seek Admission to Court to
See Prisoners Charged with
Fraud and Forgery.

PARIS, Saturday.—The notorious Humbert family to-day faced a judge and jury to meet the charge of having perpetrated what former Premier Waldeck-Rousseau described as "the greatest swindle of the century." Investigating Magistrate Leydet in May decided to commit Therese Humbert, her husband, Frederic, and her brothers, Romain and Emile Daurignac, for trial on the charges of forgery, the use of forged documents and swindling. He dismissed the cases against Eve Humbert (Therese's daughter) and Marie Daurignac (her sister).

Public curiosity, which has followed the fortunes of the family since the days of its social brilliance, is again intensely wrought up, the chief interest centering in "La Grande Therese," who has promised to produce at this trial the mysterious American millionaires, the brothers Crawford, on whom she based her story of an inheritance of \$20,000,000 which she put forward as the security for the loans she obtained, amounting to about \$10,000,000.

The Palais de Justice was early this morning surrounded by large crowds eager to gain admittance to the court room. A heavy force of municipal guards preserved order. Many excursions came from distant points, the railroads treating the trial as they would a national holiday. One of the excursions came from Melun, which was the constituency that Frederic Humbert represented in the Chamber of Deputies and where was located the famous Humbert chateau, with its parks, lakes, yachts and a fleet of gondolas.

Of the thousands who sought admission only a few hundred of the highly favored gained entrance to the court. Coquette, the celebrated actor, was among the throng of artists, actors and authors seeking admission, and when he was turned back he remarked that the trial would be "one of the greatest dramas ever enacted."

The scene within the court room recalled the tense days of the Dreyfus and Zola trials. The court room is comparatively small, the walls and ceiling, paneled with mahogany, giving it a sombre hue. The benches formed a high semicircle at the further end. Back of the benches hung a large painting, representing the crucifixion, while above was a fresco of Justice holding the scales and sword. The presiding judge, Gaston Bonnet, occupied the center of the semicircle, his associates being Judges Monier, Planteau, Pignard and Du Desert. Bonnet has a reputation of inflexible sternness. The judges wore rich gowns and velvet caps, which they removed as they ascended the bench.

Within a reserved enclosure were the leading members of the Bench and Bar in black silk gowns and wearing stiff white neckties. To the rear was the small public area, each seat bearing the name of its distinguished occupant. The audience included diplomats, Academicians and members of the Legion of Honor. Many ladies were present, some of them carrying luncheon bags, evidently expecting to spend the day in court.

PRISONERS ENTER THE DOCK.

To the right of the Judges was the prisoners' dock, raised four feet above the level of the room. The prisoners were brought in from the prison of the Conciergerie through a subterranean passage leading to the court room. Therese Humbert came first, then her husband, Frederic, followed by her brothers, Romain and Emile Daurignac. Mme. Humbert's face was pale from her long confinement.

Her whole bearing, as she coldly surveyed the spectators, indicated scorn and defiance. Frederic Humbert was the picture of a crushed and miserable man. He wore a haggard expression, showing more despair than defiance. His scanty beard has become very gray. Emile Daurignac, but a green thin and cadaverous looking, but his brother Romain still looks the type of the slick promoter.

LADIES DEFEND MADAME.

Mme. Humbert held a whispered conference with her counsel, Maitre Labori, who defended Dreyfus at the Rennes court martial, while the indictment was being read. There was a large array of counsel, representing the numerous interests on both sides. The early hours of the hearing were occupied by the reading of the indictment, the formal pleading and the selecting of the jury from the regular panel.

Mme. Humbert frequently interrupted the reading of the indictment with scornful exclamations, which could be heard throughout the court room. When asked where she lived, she answered: "In prison."

The interrogation of Mme. Humbert furnished the chief incident of the day, but it failed to develop any surprise or bring out the whereabouts of the mysterious Crawford brothers, her statement consisting mainly of vague declarations of her honesty. As the Judge read extracts from the dossier, reviewing her family antecedents, everything went on as if she were not there. She was going to give an electric display that'll make Harlem look like the morning after.

HIS DREAM COMES TRUE.

Veteran's Voice Is Restored After
Four Years by Bleeding at
the Wrist.

BERKLEY, Ind., Saturday.—Valentine Marx, a farmer living near here and a veteran of the civil war, lost his voice suddenly four years ago, and has since been able to speak only in a whisper and with the greatest difficulty. Two weeks ago he dreamed he was dead at the wrist, and that when he awoke he would be able to speak as well as ever. Contrary to what was thought, he had Dr. John Greene, of Mishawaka, bleed him, and all the details of a normal manner, with almost perfect control of his voice.

HIGHWAYMEN BEAT MRS. DOCKSTADER

Wife of Minstrel Attacked by
Robbers at Long Island
City Ferry.

CROWDS STAND HELPLESS

Surprised by Daring Attempt at Day-
light Robbery, Hundreds
Witness Deed.

MEN FLEE THROUGH STATION

Three Young Men in the Plot Escape and
Residents of Section Are Alarmed
by Recent Attacks.

While the travel to resorts was at its height yesterday afternoon, and with hundreds of persons crowded near, a daring attempt was made by three young men to rob Mrs. Lew Dockstader, wife of the minstrel.

The attempt at highway robbery was made a few feet from the station of the Long Island railroad in Long Island City, and following so closely upon the attack made by ruffians upon Mrs. Richard Dorney in that city, it has caused much uneasiness among residents.

WATCHED BY SURPRISED TRAVELERS.

Three well dressed young men sprang upon Mrs. Dockstader and tried to take from her a chateleine bag which contained valuables. They struck her repeatedly, but failed to obtain the valuables, and in the excitement which followed made their escape. Most of those near were women, and in their flight the men knocked several of them to the ground.

Mrs. Dockstader left the New York side of the ferry a few minutes before two o'clock, on her way to her summer home at Arverne. She carried with her a chateleine bag, apparently well filled, for she guarded it zealously. Around her neck was a diamond necklace.

There were several hundred persons on the Sag Harbor, the boat on which she crossed, and Mrs. Dockstader was in the middle of the group. The women's cabin was filled to overflowing and there was a fashionable throng around her as she walked out of the ferry entrance.

Across the street from the exit is the entrance to the Long Island Railroad station. Mrs. Dockstader had just reached the sidewalk nearest the ferry slip when the three highwaymen appeared in front of her. They slipped through the crowd without attracting attention in the usual rush for trains.

Before those near her realized what had happened one of the men grasped Mrs. Dockstader by the throat. For a moment she was helpless from terror, but as the man tried to tighten his grasp she offered resistance, and one of the others struck her heavily. Other blows followed and the man who was holding her exclaimed: "Now is the time!" He then seized the chateleine bag and the second, with a parting blow, seized the necklace.

Although she had been partly stunned Mrs. Dockstader held tightly to her valuables and screamed. The ruffians released their victim and fled pell mell through the crowd, knocking down several women as they ran. Two men who had been partly stunned and with their face badly cut, was carried to a nearby restaurant. There she was attended by a physician and later took a train for Arverne.

The two men who led the vain pursuit of the chateleine bag identified themselves as C. H. Bears, of the Hotel Marlborough, and A. C. Chaffee, of No. 1 Nassau street. They gave a good description of the highwaymen, and the police of Long Island City are searching for them.

Because of the alarm due to recent operations of ruffians residents of Long Island are talking of devising means to obtain more efficient protection.

BLOW AT 50% FEES.

Decision Against Lawyer in Case
Growing Out of Damages
Awarded by the City.

Lawyer's fees amounting, it is estimated, to several million dollars in New York city are affected by the decision just handed down by Civil Justice William S. Bennett, in the Twelfth Municipal District, an attending that the city of New York is entitled to fifty per cent of the amount collected from the city for the change of grade by property owners along East 133d street.

The decision was rendered in the suit brought by Hawk & Flannery against Wolf Bursland. The attorneys, learning that some property owners who had been allowed damages for the widening of 133d street from Arthur avenue to Southern street had decided to give them 25 per cent instead of 50 per cent for their services, filed a lien against the money awarded by the city.

DEVER PLANS GAY FESTIVAL.

Women and Children Will Have the
Time of Their Lives at Sulzer's
Park, He Says.

Arrangements have been completed for the midsummer night's festival to be given by William S. Devery at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino on Monday, August 17, for the women and children of the city. Everything will be free, and there will be no lack of entertainment of all kinds.

"They are going to have the time of their lives," said Devery yesterday, "and the big excursion of last summer will look like a drop of water in the middle of the day."

"Say, there'll be enough milk and ice cream and cake to make the kids feel happy, and there will be Punch and Judy shows, and a dark tent in the place at night, for I'm going to give an electric display that'll make Harlem look like the morning after."

HEIRLOOM COMES TRUE.

Veteran's Voice Is Restored After
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GENERAL MILES AND THE MEN WHO WILL SUCCEED TO THE COMMAND.



TO SEARCH ARCTIC FOR \$5,000 FLEA

The Honorable Charles Rothschild
Fits Vessel for Pursuit of
Elusive Specimen.

MANY ILLS LAID TO TRIBE

Scientists Now Believe That the Pulex
Family Are Worse Than Mosqui-
toes for Conveying Disease.

No progressive entomologist will be surprised by the offer of \$5,000 for a specimen of the Arctic flea reported to have been made by the Honorable Charles Rothschild. It is the rarity of the great flea family, the scarcest of all those troublesome insects belonging to what scientists call the order siphonaptera.

There are but two specimens in the great zoological museum of which the Rothschilds have been such liberal patrons at Tring Park, England. Practically nothing has been written about it, and even the American Museum of Natural History, in this city, is destitute of literature on the subject.

Mr. Rothschild's offer is likely to arouse greater interest in the study of fleas. Heretofore it has been a neglected branch of entomology. Savants have organized expeditions to all parts of the earth in quest of information about all sorts of bugs, but the flea has been an object of concern only to the layman.

"Why is it that fleas have not been studied more?" was asked of Professor William Benteinmuller, entomologist of the Museum of Natural History.

"Well," said the Professor, with a smile, "fleas are extremely hard to catch. Seriously, however, it is to be regretted that fleas have not been made a subject of closer study. There are reasons for this, although the excuses may not appear altogether valid to the general public. Scientists are lovers of the beautiful, as well as laymen, and most entomologists would rather make a study of lepidoptera, with the gorgeous moths and butterflies belonging to the order, than devote their time to pursuing the ugly and elusive flea."

There is a highly utilitarian value in the study of the flea. I believe this insect will be found to be as guilty of spreading disease as the mosquito. They inhabit all mammalian animals and pass readily from one to the other. For instance, there is ground for belief that the dog flea (pulex serraticornis) produces tapeworms. Dr. Simon and others who have studied the subject bring proof that the bubonic plague is communicated by fleas which come from the bodies of rats and carry the germs of the disease from the rodents to human beings and from one person to another. So you can see that the flea is an insect that will bear watching."

Fleas belong to the order siphonaptera, which, put into rough English, means "wingless suckers." There are forty-seven known species of fleas in the United States.

The Arctic flea is a near relative of the pulex flea, which also is rare. Dr. Baker says of it: "I have seen no fleas of this species from either badger or fox in North America." In addition to the fact that there are no fleas on the Arctic fox, there is another reason why it has eluded entomologists. When the fox is killed the fleas leave the body. Therefore, it looks as though the flea would have to be trapped and his hide subjected to a thorough search.

Several years ago Mr. Rothschild fitted out the whaler Porget Mc Not, with a view among other things, of obtaining a specimen of this insect. This he was not successful. The vessel will make another trip soon, and \$5,000 will be paid for one of its fleas. It will be placed in the museum at Tring Park.

One of the best known entomologists in the world is the Grand Duke Michael. He has published ten volumes on "The Lepidoptera of Siberia," and even the most uninitiated of laymen will find with pleasure at the marvelous colored plates with which the work abounds. It is modestly published under the name of N. M. Romanoff.

AGAINST CHIMNEYS AND AUTOMOBILES

Wealthy Visitors to Nantucket Pro-
test to Selectmen About
Them.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Saturday.—A vigorous protest against the use of soft coal and automobiles on the island has been made by wealthy summer residents, who threaten to spend the summers elsewhere if the Selectmen do not take action. The soft coal smoke comes from the chimneys of the electric works and the ice factory, and the men who have raised the greatest objection to it are Henry Blagow Williams, of Boston; George B. Upton, U. S. A., of Washington, and Paul Babcock, of New York.

The same gentlemen protested against the use of automobiles, the threat being that they were the cause of many accidents to other vehicles, and urged the exclusion of horseless carriages, as had been done at Bar Harbor and other places.

"CARD SHARPS" IN COVENTRY AT SEA

The Philadelphia's Passengers Learn
That Swindlers Are Among
Them and Act Promptly.

DISGUISED, BUT WIN LITTLE

Purser of the Steamship Soon Recognizes
Them and Unpleasant Days Fol-
low for Them.

Two men who had played cards wisely but too well arrived yesterday on the American line Philadelphia, and emerged at the same time from a Coventry of their own making. Their names are not given, because the titles are assumed ones, and there are worthy persons who bear such cognomens who might object.

The watchfulness of the purser and the very pointed references to "card sharps" when they happened to be anywhere within hearing distance made the latter half of the voyage so uncomfortable that these men spent most of their time in their cabin.

Mr. E. Dickinson, of Chicago, is \$250 less wealthy than he was when he embarked. Yet when he left the steamer yesterday he said that he did not mind, as he played entirely for amusement and for no love of gain. Two other passengers also lost money without suspecting that anything was wrong. One of them sacrificed \$100 to experience and the other half as much more.

The officers of the Philadelphia were more indulgent than any one else. These two objectionable passengers have made many trips across the Atlantic. This time they were disguised by the removal of beards and mustaches. The third night out there had been some lively play in the smoking room. Mr. Dickinson then lost his \$250. One of the passengers detected mysterious signaling, and he grew suspicious. He reported the matter to the purser, who in turn recognized the alleged manipulators of fraudulent cards. He made a tour of the smoking room, and in a stage whisper advised the passengers to be very careful with whom they played.

There was little comfort for the "card sharps" for the remainder of the voyage of the Philadelphia. Wherever they went they encountered cold glances and heard half whispers which were far from kindly, and no one would speak to them. When the vessel yesterday morning reached New York they were the first to descend the gangplank.

NEW STRAINS IN MUSIC

Chicago's Chief of Police Compiles
the Largest Collection of
Irish Tunes.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday.—Francis O'Neill, the Chief of Police, and probably the greatest American authority on Irish folk-songs, has compiled a collection of Irish melodies comprehensive than any heretofore printed. Many of the tunes and dance tunes were memorized from the lips of his mother, who sang and lilted at her spinning wheel, and many from manuscripts, family heirlooms. The collection embraces 1,500 pieces, airs and songs, 625 O'Connell's, 55 compositions, 415 double jigs, 60 slip jigs, 380 reels, 25 hornpipes, 30 long dances and 60 marches and miscellaneous pieces.

The setting of many of the pieces is actually played or sung, and experts who have examined the book say that it will furnish a large number of new strains—what musicians are constantly looking for.

CAN CONDUCT A BAND AT THIRTEEN YEARS

Thomas P. Brooke, Jr., of Chicago,
Has Inherited His Father's
Talent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday.—Thomas Preston Brooke, Jr., is the thirteen-year-old son of Conductor Brooke, of the Chicago Marine Band, which plays at the Coliseum Garden. He has inherited his father's love of music and says he cannot remember when he first began to play. The cornet is his favorite instrument, and he plays with sympathy and intelligence.

Recently his father has been allowing him to take his place on the leader's pedestal at the Coliseum once every evening. "Yes, it always makes me nervous, but I hope to outgrow that before I get big," he says. And his father says he will "Tom," Jr., is a boy in every sense of the word, in spite of the unusual qualities of musician and leader that he possesses. He is modest, talks little, and loves baseball and other youthful sports. He was born in Chicago.

DE HIRSCH MONUMENT PLAN.

The Fund Shows Such Steady Growth
That Work Will Be Begun
in October.

Additional contributions to the De Hirsch monument fund have swelled the total to \$5,611.23. This sum assures the success of the project and according to present plans actual work of construction will be begun in October. Meanwhile subscriptions will be accepted until \$15,000, which is needed to build the monument, is received.

From Albert Robertson \$50 was received yesterday. Contributions should be sent to the Herald, checks being made payable to August Belmont, treasurer.

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LIVELY GIRLS

AT MARSHFIELD

They Shock the Old Folks at Sea-
side Resort, but Antics Are
Innocent.

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Saturday.—This town has for several years boasted of the liveliest set of summer girls of any on the south shore, and the old residents, who made a vigorous protest when the girls went to the post office attired only in bathing suits, have become reconciled. Indignation meetings in the Town Hall had no effect. The girls are pretty and popular, and continue to wear bathing suits on any and all occasions.

One of the latest novelties has been hats made of piazza seats, trimmed with seaweed, which they wear around town and in the water.

This week they drove the men out of the smoking room of the Webster House and set up a miniature bowling alley. Using croquet balls, the young women organized the Hinkley Dees and Short Lobster teams. The Hinkley Dees won by a good score. The Misses Agnes G. Kilgus, Esther J. Cumford and Mae F. Green and Mrs. Charles J. Crowley composed the Hinkley Dees, while the Short Lobsters were composed of the Misses Katherine C. Cook, May E. Kelley, Irene M. Lyall and Eva D. Lyall, all residents of Boston and its immediate suburbs.

DEVICE FOR DELIVERING MAIL.

Iowa Man Has a Patent Which He
Believes Is of Great
Value.

RED OAK, Iowa, Saturday.—Nelson A. Howell of Cumming, Madison county, has a working model eighty rods long of an automatic mail delivery and collection apparatus, which is built according to a device which he recently had patented and is working satisfactorily. It is designed especially for rural mail service, supplying carriers, but seems capable of development to an extent that would do away with many country post offices and centralize the handling of mail, expediting the service, reducing the number of carriers and clerks and the expense.

The apparatus consists of an endless cable carried on poles. The power is applied by a drum. The deliveries are regulated automatically. For instance, if there are fifty patrons on the route, the mail pouch of No. 1 drops at his mail box, while the other forty-nine pouches are carried on, each dropping at its respective place. The collections are also made automatically.

Say He Robbed Lawyer.

LEBANON, Pa., Saturday.—Constable John L. Fisher, of this city, was arrested and is in the county jail, charged with having robbed the late City Solicitor J. Marshall Ponce of \$250, only a few hours before Ponce's body was found hanging in his law office, where he committed suicide.

MILES RETIRES, FRIENDS SEE SNUB

No Word of Praise for Warrior
from President or Secre-
tary Root.

IS TOPIC OF COMMENT

General Young Appears in His Chief's
Uniform Before Latter's Time
Had Expired.

'INSULT TO INJURY' CHARGED

As for Alleged Lack of Official Courtesy
General Corbin Issues an Ex-
planation.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.

The retirement of General Nelson A. Miles from his position at the head of the United States army, which took place at noon to-day, was marked, in the expressed opinion of his friends, by official neglect and discourtesy on the part of the President of the United States and the Secretary of War. No word of commendation from these two superior officers came either before or after the final formalities connected with his retirement.

The coldness and formality of the brief retirement order issued by direction of Secretary Root, and signed by Adjutant General Corbin, were a topic of considerable comment all the morning among officers of the War Department. It was thought, however, that before the final act of retirement took place official courtesy would prompt some word of commendation, but none came.

The Secretary of War sent his private secretary to the office of the Lieutenant General just before the noon hour to carry his official respects. This act was acknowledged by General Miles, who sent his aid to make reply. This silence between Secretary Root and General Miles, prevailing now for nearly a year, was not broken.

In addition to this another incident occurred which, to use the words of some of the more partisan of General Miles' friends in the army, but "added insult to injury."

GENERAL YOUNG'S UNIFORM.

Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, who succeeded General Miles to-day in command of the army, and with Adjutant General Corbin headed the line of officers at the official reception at army headquarters, appeared in the dress uniform of a lieutenant general of the army, wearing his three stars, a full hour and a half before General Miles had finally retired. General Miles, meanwhile, was wearing the dress uniform of his rank.

General Young entered the room every army officer present noticed that he was wearing the uniform of a lieutenant general, but to avoid a scene no comment was offered until afterward. In army circles to-night this act on the part of General Young is being widely discussed.

As for the alleged lack of official courtesy on the part of the President and the Secretary of War in refusing to add a word of commendation to the formal order retiring General Miles, a brief statement was issued to-night by Adjutant General Corbin, quoting an army regulation adopted while Mr. Lamont was Secretary of War, forbidding mention of the record of high ranking officers in announcing their retirement, except for gallantry in action or special conspicuous services, and providing that the retirement of all officers shall be announced in special orders, instead of general orders, as had prior to that time been the custom.

This regulation was adopted July 26, 1890, and friends of the administration point to it as furnishing the reason for the action of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root in confining their order to-day merely to the formal announcement of General Miles' retirement.

General Miles' retirement does not prevent the eulogizing of General Brooke or General Otis and several other officers upon their retirement. They say they can see no justification for what they term the final snub to General Miles on the part of the administration.

Regarding the action of General Young in donning his new uniform prior to the retirement of General Miles from the War Department, his friends say that this was entirely proper, because he had taken the oath of office at ten o'clock and was already a lieutenant general before calling to say good-by to his predecessor.

TWO LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

In this connection it is pointed out by General Young's critics that the law provides for but one lieutenant general in the army, and therefore the swearing in of Lieutenant General Young before the retirement of General Miles was in itself technically illegal, because for the brief space of two hours this morning there were two lieutenant generals upon the active list.

Of absorbing interest was the reception by Lieutenant General Miles this morning of the members of the new general staff and the other army officers stationed in Washington.

Headed by General Young, with Major General Corbin on his left and followed by General Carter, the other general officers of the staff, the chiefs of divisions of the War Department and their staffs, the officers of the Second cavalry, with Colonel Edgerly at their head, and the other army officers on duty at the national capital, all in dress uniform, the column formed just outside Army Headquarters and filed into the office of the commanding general, Lieutenant General Miles stood just inside the door with his aide, Lieutenant Colonel Reber.

General Corbin was the first to speak. He was thoroughly at his ease. "General, we have come to pay our farewell respects," he said, shaking hands with General Miles. "Here is Young, who is looking around to see how he likes his new office, and here are Carter and all the rest of them. I guess you know them all."

"General, in saying good-by to you let me wish you a long and happy retired life," said General Young.

REPLY TO GENERAL YOUNG.

"You are very kind," responded General Miles, "but retirement is a box we all reach sooner or later. You yourself will soon be there. Until the time comes, it seems a long way off, but at the last it comes unexpectedly."

The retiring commanding general and his successor shook hands, the latter stepping to his right to receive the congratulations of the officers after they had said good-by to General Miles.

In a few minutes General Corbin stepped into a shaking hands with General Miles, said: "General, the wheel of time moves swiftly. Good-by."

UNIVERSAL PEACE MILES' LAST PLEA

In Closing Hours of General's
Service He Advises Interna-
tional Disarmament.

DUTY OF UNITED STATES

This Country, He Says, Should Call
Congress of Nations and Sub-
mit Proposition.

ARMY BASED ON POPULATION

One Soldier in Every One Thousand Cit-
izens His Plan of Reorganizing
World's Fighting Force.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.

International peace was the dominant thought of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, as he sat at his desk in Army Headquarters to-day before the hour for his formal retirement and talked to a Herald correspondent.

It was a trying and at the same time a great day in the life of the veteran of many wars. Warfare had been his profession from his early youth, and now that the hour of his retirement from active service had come it was the peace of the world which occupied his mind.

Partial disarmament of the nations of the world, in the opinion of Lieutenant General Miles, is possible to-day, practicable and most desirable. He would have the United States take the initiative and suggest an international congress to meet at Washington, at which an agreement would be drawn up by the military leaders of the world and duly adhered to by each government, represented providing that the strength of their respective armies should be based on population.

In speaking of this policy and the general mission of the world's armies, General Miles said:

"To keep the world's peace and to restore peace with the least possible delay and sacrifice of life and property when war occurs is or should be the true mission of the world's armies. An army should, therefore, be adequate for the growth, development and necessities of a nation."

ONE SOLDIER FOR EVERY THOUSAND.

"In one of the first of my annual reports, that of 1897, and in my subsequent reports from year to year I have earnestly advocated a principle, which seems to me to be safe and logical, by which to determine the strength of our regular military establishment. It is based on the population of the United States. In my opinion, one skilled trained soldier to every thousand of people is the proper basis for the established liberties and free institutions of this great republic. I have repeatedly recommended that the strength of the army in time of peace be regulated in proportion to the population and wealth of the nation; that the maximum of enlisted men be limited to one soldier to every 1,000 population and the minimum to one soldier to every